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PART-IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATIONS

The 8th May, 2014.

No.EDN/RTE-90/2014/3.— In pursuance of the provisions under Section 9 and 32 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Government of Meghalaya hereby notifies the following authorities as Grievances Redressal Authorities for the receipt and disposal of complaint at respective levels of local authority.

Sl No.	Name of Authority charged with Redressal 1 st level	Time limit for Grievance Redressal (working days)	Name of Authority Charged with Redressal 2 nd Level	Time limit for Grievance Redressal (working days)	Name of Authority Charged with Redressal 3 rd Level	Time limit for Grievance Redressal (working days)	Appellate Authority 4 th Level	Time limit for Grievance Redressal (working days)
1	VEC	15 days	S.I & Ex-Officio BMC	15 days	Joint Director of School Education & Literacy	15 days	Director of School Education & Literacy	15 days
	Ward/Local Durbar	15 days	S.I & Ex-Officio URC	15 days	Joint Director of School Education & Literacy	15 days	Director of School Education & Literacy	15 days

P. K. SRIVASTAVA,

Principal Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya,
Education Department.

The 21st May, 2014.

No.PDS.51/2013/120.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 59 of the Prison Acts, 1894, the State Government do hereby amend the existing Rule 882 of the Rules of Management of Jails (as adapted from Assam Jail Manual) as follows: -

1. **Short title and commencement.** - (1) These rules shall be called the Rules for Management of Jails in Meghalaya (Amendment), 2014.

(2) These shall come into force from the date of notification in the Official Gazette.

2. **Amendment of Rule 882 of the Rules of Management of Jails Manual.** - For the existing rules 882 of the Rules of Management of Jails (Assam Jail Manual as adapted by Meghalaya), the following new rules 882, 882B, 882C, 882D, 882E, 882F and 882G shall be substituted, namely, -

“882. Treatment of mother and child under trials/convicts A child shall not be treated as an under trial/convict while in jail with his/her mother. Such a child is entitled to food, shelter, medical care, clothing, education and recreational facilities as a matter of right.

“882A. Pregnancy (1) Before sending a woman who is pregnant to a jail, the concerned authorities must ensure that jail in question has the basic minimum facilities for child delivery as well as for providing pre-natal and post-natal care for both, the mother and the child.

(2) When a women prisoner is found or suspected to be pregnant at the time of her admission or at any time thereafter, a lady Medical Officer of the District Government, Hospital after examining her, shall report the fact to the Superintendent of the concerned jail, As soon as possible, arrangement shall be made to get such prisoner medic ally examined at the female wing of the District Government Hospital for ascertaining the state of her health, pregnancy, duration of pregnancy, probable date of delivery and so on. After ascertaining the necessary particulars, a report shall be

sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, stating the date of admission, term of sentence, date of release, duration of pregnancy, possible date of delivery and so on.

(3) Gynaecological examination of female prisoners shall be performed in the District Government Hospital. Proper pre-natal and post-natal care shall be provided to the prisoner as per medical advice.

“882B. Child birth in prison: (1) As far as possible and provided she has a suitable option, arrangements for temporary release/parole (or suspended sentence in case of minor and casual offender) should be made to enable an expectant prisoner to have her delivery outside the prison. Only exceptional cases constituting high security can be denied this facility.

(2) Births in prison, when they occur, shall be registered in the local birth registration office. But the fact that the child has been born in the prison shall not be recorded in the certificate of birth that is issued. Only the address of the locality shall be mentioned.

(3) As far as circumstances permit, all facilities for the naming rights of children born in prison shall be extended.

“882C. Female prisoners and their children: (1) Female prisoners shall be allowed to keep their children with them in jail till they attain the age of six years.

(2) No female prisoner shall be allowed to keep a child who has completed the age of six years. Upon reaching the age of six years, the child shall be handed over to a suitable surrogate as per the wishes of the female prisoner or shall be sent to a suitable institution run by the Social Welfare Department. As far as possible, the child shall not be transferred to an institution outside the town or city where the prison is located in order to minimize undue hardships on both mother and child due to physical distance.

(3) Such children shall be kept in protective custody until their mother is released or the child attains such age as to earn his/her own livelihood.

(4) Children kept under the protective custody in a home of the Department of Social Welfare shall be allowed to meet the mother at least once a week. The Director, Social Welfare Department, shall ensure that such children are brought to the prison for this purpose on the date fixed by the superintendent of the concerned jail.

(5) *When a female prisoner dies and leaves behind a child, the Superintendent of the concerned jail shall inform the District Magistrate concerned and he shall arrange for the proper care of the child. Should the concerned relative(s) be unwilling to support the child, the District Magistrate shall either place the child in an approved institution/home run by the State Social Welfare Department or hand the child over to a responsible person for care and maintenance.*

“882D. Food, clothing, medical care and shelter: (1) *Children in jails shall be provided with adequate clothing suiting the local climatic requirement for which the State/U.T. Government shall lay down the scales.*

(2) *State Government shall lay down dietary scales for children keeping in view the calorific requirements of growing children as per medical norms.*

(3) *Arrangement will be made in all the jails to provide separate food with ingredients to take care of the nutritional needs of children.*

(4) *Separate utensils of suitable size and material should also be provided to each mother prisoner for using the same to feed her child.*

(5) *Clean drinking water must be provided to the children. This water must be periodically checked.*

(6) *Children shall be regularly examined by a Lady Medical Officer of the District Government Hospital to monitor their physical growth and shall also receive timely vaccination. Vaccination charts regarding each child shall be kept in the records. Extra clothing and diet may also be provided on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.*

(7) *Sleeping facilities that are provided to the mother and the child should be adequate, clean and hygienic.*

(8) *Children of prisoners shall have the right of visitation.*

(9) *The Jail Superintendent shall be empowered in special cases and where circumstances warrant admitting children of women prisoners to prison without court orders provided such children are below 6 years of age.*

“ 882E. Education and recreation for children of female prisoners: (1) *The children of female prisoners living in the jails shall be given proper education and recreational opportunities and while their mothers are at work in jail, the children shall be kept in crèches under the charge of a matron/female wader. This facility will also be extended to children of warders and other female prison staff.*

(2) *Wherever practicable, there shall be a crèche and a nursery attached to the prison for women where the children of women prisoners will be looked after. Children below their years of age shall be allowed in the crèche and those between three and six years shall be looked after in the nursery. The prison authorities shall preferable run the said crèche and nursery outside the prison premises.*

“ 882F. Stay of children in crowded barracks amidst women convicts & Ors : *The stay of children in crowded barracks amidst women convicts, under trials, offenders relating to all types of crimes including violent crimes is certainly harmful for the development of their personality. Therefore, children deserve to be separated from such environments on a priority basis.*

“ 882G. Diet: *If, for some reason, the mother cannot feed the baby, undiluted fresh milk can be given to the baby. It is emphasized that dilution is not recommended; especially for low socio-economic groups who are also illiterate, ignorant, their children are already malnourished and are prone to gastroenteritis and other infections due to poor living conditions and unhygienic food habits. Over-dilution will provide more water than milk to the child and hence will lead to malnutrition and infections. This in turn will lead to growth retardation and developmental delay both physically and mentally. It is noted that since an average Indian mother produces approximately 600-800 ml. Milk per day depending on her own nutritional state), the child should be provided at least 600 ml. of undiluted fresh milk over 24 hours if the breast milk is not available.*

N.B. “Dietary Guidelines for Indian – A Manual”, published in 1998 by the National Institute of Nutrition Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad recommends the following portions for children in the age of 6-12 months, 1-3 years and 4-6 years,

Respectively: **Cereals and Millets** - 45, 60-120 and 150 – 210 grams respectively ; **Pulses** – 15, 30 and 45 grams respectively; **Milk** – 500 ml (unless breast fed, in which case 200 ml); **Roots & Tubers** – 50, 50 and 100 grams respectively; **Green leafy vegetable** – 25, 50 and 50 grams respectively; **Other vegetable** – 25, 50, 50 grams **Fruits** – 100 grams; **Sugar** – 25, 25 and 30 grams; **Fats/Oils (Visible)** – 10, 20 and 25 grams respectively. One portion of pulse may be exchanges with one portion (50 grams) of egg/meat/chicken/fish. It is essential that the above food groups be provided in the portions as mentioned above to ensure that both macronutrients and micronutrients are available to the child in adequate quantities.

Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya
Home (Prisons) Department